

teamster named Sam Baron, who was in a hotel room with Hoffa one night in 1956:

Hoffa went into another room to take a phone call and then came back into the room where Baron * * * and others were gathered. According to Baron, Hoffa walked up to him and poked his finger in his chest, saying, "Hey, Baron, a friend of yours got it this morning."

"What do you mean?" Baron asked.

"That son of a bitch Victor Riesel. He just had some acid thrown on him. It's too bad he didn't have it thrown on the goddamn hands he types with."

Despite his blindness, Riesel continued writing his syndicated column until his retirement in 1990. Sheridan, who moved to the Justice Department when Robert Kennedy became Attorney General, continued pursuing Jimmy Hoffa, and the Teamsters leader finally went to prison in 1967. He served 58 months before being released by Richard Nixon. None of this was simple. The "Get Hoffa" squad, commanded by Sheridan, often seemed obsessive; even some liberals objected to its relentlessness. But Sheridan always denied that he and Kennedy were engaged in a vendetta. "For Kennedy to have done less than he did," he wrote in his book, "would have been a violation of his own public trust and a dereliction of duty."

By the time Sheridan wrote those words, John and Robert Kennedy had been murdered. A few years later, on July 30, 1975, Jimmy Hoffa went to meet a guy in a restaurant outside Detroit and was never seen again. The labor movement hasn't vanished, of course, but by any measurement, it is greatly diminished. Not even the most giddy union idealist offers hope that it can become in the future what it should have been before the hoodlums cut into its heart. We do know this: Victor Riesel and Walter Sheridan spent years of their lives trying to save the labor movement from the enemy within, trying to help thousands of people who would never know their names.

Pete Hamill's journalism career began in 1960 at *The New York Post*, a union shop. "Piecework," a collection of his articles, is being published this month.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MARSHALL B. WILLIAMS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, last week, as most people visited family and friends, enjoying the especially festive days between Christmas and New Year's, hundreds of South Carolinians, including myself, were saddened to learn of the death of a truly remarkable and legendary person—Marshall B. Williams. For almost 50 years, this man faithfully served the people of the Palmetto State as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and the South Carolina Senate. His easy going style and desire to build consensus among his colleagues made him an especially effective legislator and helped to ensure his re-election year after year. As a matter of fact, his longevity in the South Carolina Senate earned him the distinction of not only serving as that body's President pro tempore, but the Nation's longest serving State official.

While I have known the Williams family much of my life, I did not really come to know Marshall until 1928 when he visited his sister who lived in Ridge Spring, SC. About 20 years later, in

1947, we both found ourselves serving in State government. I had just been elected as Governor of South Carolina and Marshall was in his first term as a member of the House, being close in age as well as single, we quickly became good friends. It was a friendship that I valued and one which literally lasted a lifetime.

Marshall was born of a different era and was the product of the values and traditions of the Old South, where manners and civility were stressed, and kindness was not an aberration. Such characteristics personified Marshall throughout his personal and public lives, he treated everyone with whom he came in contact with respectfully and kindly. His geniality and desire to build alliances and friendships earned him the respect and admiration of the men and women with whom he served, his constituents, and citizens throughout South Carolina. It also helped him to become an effective and strong leader within the South Carolina State House, where he chaired some of the most important and influential committees in the Senate. He was a figure who commanded deference and respect, both because of his position and seniority, and also because he accorded others those same courtesies.

With his bow tie and gentle manners, someone who passed Marshall on the street might confuse him for a professor or a retired accountant rather than a strong and capable political leader. During his tenure in the South Carolina Legislature, Marshall helped to create an era of unprecedented growth and change for our State, helping South Carolina become one of the leading centers for commerce and industry in the Southeast. It takes an especially unique man to be born in an era when most of the citizens of our State had little formal education and earned their living by farming, and in later years have the vision to help prepare South Carolina to compete in the high-technology global marketplace of the 21st century. It was the work of a handful of leaders—of which Marshall Williams was one—in the public and private sectors, that prepared South Carolina to meet the challenges of the future and Marshall can be proud of the legacy he left.

Mr. President, this past Saturday over 1,000 people gathered in Marshall's hometown of Orangeburg, SC, to pay their last respects to this man. I was among those who had the honor of eulogizing him and I began my remarks by noting that "A giant has fallen". This truly describes Senator Marshall Williams, he did so much for the State and Nation that created him. I know that his wife Margaret, and his children, his grandchildren, and a large circle of friends will miss Marshall a great deal, and I certainly join them in their mourning for this very special man. He touched the lives of thousands through his work and efforts, and South Carolina will never be the same place as a result of his passing.

THE IMPACT OF THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the irresponsible Government shutdown has brought havoc to the lives of millions of working Americans.

For the past 3 weeks, House Republicans held the Government hostage in an effort to force harsh and excessive cuts in Medicare, education, the environment, and other vital programs in order to pay for their lavish tax breaks for the wealthy.

From coast to coast, the repercussions from the shutdown were felt not only by Federal workers but by contractors who depend on the Government for their income, and by large numbers of other citizens and firms who depend on the Government for their livelihood.

Massachusetts was hit hard by the shutdown. Over 15,000 of the State's 32,000 Federal employees had either been furloughed or were working without pay since December 15.

The various stop-gap funding bills the Senate is now adopting will ease some, but far from all, of these problems. It will pay Federal workers through January 26 and permit a number of essential programs to resume. But many other important Federal services, which families have already paid for with their hard-earned tax dollars, will not to be funded under today's stop-gap bills.

The stop-gap bills still provide no funding for Head Start, which serves 2,000 children in Massachusetts. Nor does it provide assistance to low-income families to insulate their homes. The Foster Grandparents Program, community health centers, the Ryan White AIDS Program, and clean water inspection will also continue to go unfunded.

At the same time, the stop-gap bills will send thousands of Federal workers back to work—without the funding to administer these programs. Republicans talk about making work pay, but under their stop-gap funding bills, far too many Federal employees will be forced to sit idle at their desks while taxpayers demand these important services.

Republicans claim that they want to reduce the deficit and balance the budget, but the Office of Management and Budget has found that over the 3 weeks the Government has been closed, the Federal Treasury has lost \$945 million—or \$45 million a day. If that's not inefficient, I don't know what is.

Instead of these defective stop-gap bills, we should have passed an honest bill to reopen the Government while the budget negotiations continue. Responsible Republican leaders have tried in good faith to end this irresponsible shutdown, and I wish they had been more successful.

Mr. DOLE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am going to ask about three unanimous consent requests. I will state them first and then if there are any objections, they can be heard.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE ON H.R. 1643

I ask unanimous consent that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House on H.R. 1643, extending certain programs for the remainder of the fiscal year, and deems all Federal employees essential and pays those employees; that the Senate immediately concur in the House amendments, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all without any intervening action or debate.

The message from the House is as follows:

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1643) entitled "An Act to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Bulgaria", with the following amendments:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995 for continuing the following projects or activities including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees (not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1995:

All nutrition services for the elderly under the account heading "Aging services programs" under the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All grants to States for child welfare services, authorized by title IV, part B, subpart 1, of the Social Security Act, under the account heading "Children and families services programs" under the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All Federal Parent Locator Service activities, as authorized by section 453 of the Social Security Act, under the account heading "Children and families services programs" under the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All State unemployment insurance administration activities under the account heading "State unemployment insurance and employment service operations" under the Employment and Training Administration in the Department of Labor;

All general welfare assistance payments and foster care payments, as authorized by law, funded under the account heading "Operation of Indian programs" under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior;

All projects and activities funded under the account heading "Family support payments to

States" under the Administration For Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All projects and activities funded under the account heading "Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance" under the Administration For Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services;

All administrative activities necessary to carry out the projects and activities in the preceding two paragraphs;

All projects and activities funded under the account headings "Dual benefits payments account", "Limitation on administration" and "Limitation on railroad unemployment insurance administration fund" under the Railroad Retirement Board;

All projects and activities necessary to accommodate visitors and to provide for visitor services in the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuges, the National Forests, the facilities operated by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the United States Holocaust Memorial; and

All projects and activities necessary to process visas and passports and to provide for American citizen services, notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956: *Provided*, That whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section is greater than that which would be available or granted under current operations, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate.

(b) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under the Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section as passed by the House as of the date of enactment of this Act, is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate as of the date of enactment of this Act, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the House or the Senate, whichever is lower, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995.

(c) Whenever an Act which included funding for fiscal year 1996 for the projects and activities listed in this section has been passed by only the House or only the Senate as of the date of enactment of this Act, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower, and under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 102. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 103. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during the fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 104. No provision which is included in the appropriations Act enumerated in section 101 but which was not included in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 1995 and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any program, project, or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this title of this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act shall be available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this title of this Act, or (b) the enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) September 30, 1996, except for the projects and activities under the headings "Family support payments to States" and "Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance", for which date shall be March 15, 1996, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this title of this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. No provision in the appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1996 referred to in section 101 of this Act that makes the availability of any appropriation provided therein dependent upon the enactment of additional authorizing or other legislation shall be effective before the date set forth in section 106(c) of this Act.

SEC. 109. Appropriations and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this title of this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing herein shall be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 110. For the purposes of this title of this Act, the time covered by this title of this Act shall be considered to have begun on December 16, 1995.

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, funds appropriated under section 101 for the payment of vested dual benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act shall be made available so as to fully fund the payments made on January 1, 1996, and the payments to be made within the period covered by this Act including those payments to be made on the first day of each month within the period covered by this Act. In addition to the funds appropriated under section 101 of this Act, \$12,800,000 is appropriated to restore full funding for payments made for the period prior to January 1, 1996.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the authorities provided under subsection (a) of section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) shall remain in effect during the period of this Act, notwithstanding paragraph (3) of said subsection.

TITLE II

VETERANS AFFAIRS

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 201. ENSURED PAYMENT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1996 OF VETERANS' BENEFITS IN EVENT OF LACK OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(a) PAYMENTS REQUIRED.—In any case during fiscal year 1996 in which appropriations are not otherwise available for programs, projects, and activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall nevertheless ensure that—

(1) payments of existing veterans benefits are made in accordance with regular procedures